

Daily Tobacco Leaf-Chronicle.

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CLARKSVILLE, TENN., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1890.

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INTO ETERNITY

Drops a Quartette of Pennsylvania Murderers.

At Easton, Bellefonte, Ebensburg and Waynesburg.

William H. Bartholomew killed his Paramour's husband, Alfred Andrews, a 16-Year-Old Girl; Charles Carter, a Man Through Jealousy, and Zach Taylor Helped Murder a Man for His Money.

WILLIAM H. BARTHOLOMEW.

He and Mrs. Dillard Conspired to Murder the latter's husband.

EASTON, Pa., April 10.—William Bartholomew was hanged here Wednesday morning for the murder of Aaron W. Dillard. The drop fell at 10:34 o'clock.

Bartholomew walked quietly to the scaffold, but after reaching it, he became violent and cursed his accusers and his accomplice, Mrs. Dillard, demanding that the latter be hanged. His last words were oaths. A few moments after the drop fell Bartholomew was pronounced dead, and the body was turned over to his friends. Early in the morning religious services were held in Bartholomew's cell, but he refused to join in them, declaring that he was innocent of the crime charged to his account. His funeral will take place at Weaversville next Sunday.

Bartholomew's Crime.
The crime for which William Bartholomew was executed was the cold blooded murder of his friend, Aaron W. Dillard, on Friday, Sept. 6, 1889, after having led his wife astray. The preparations were made with coolness, Bartholomew making bold his plans to Mrs. Dillard. At first she would not listen to him, but finally he persuaded her to play her part in the terrible crime. On the Wednesday night previous to the murder Bartholomew went to Dillard's home while he was absent. Bartholomew sent Jake Dillard, the 13-year-old son of his victim on an errand, and then he and Mrs. Dillard arranged the final details.

Bartholomew took Dillard's gun, which stood behind the door, and removed the pin which strikes the cap in the cartridge when the gun is fired, thus making the gun useless. Bartholomew was to come after midnight, and by discharging the chickens make them cackle. This was to be the signal for Mrs. Dillard to arouse her husband, tell him that some one was trying to rob the hen roost, and send him out to his death. She was to give him his gun and also a lantern. She was to tell him to go towards a certain tree which stood beside the road, hold up the lantern and look close if any chickens were up there. Bartholomew was to be behind the tree and he would shoot him.

This plan was carried out to the letter. Dillard was riddled with shot, and though not killed outright he died before he could get into the house, toward which he ran after receiving the fatal wounds. Bartholomew hastened home, and next morning went to work as usual. When told of the murder he evinced no surprise.

Mrs. Dillard called for help, and sent her son to rouse the neighborhood. The neighbors came, but nothing could be done. Investigation by detectives led to the arrest of the murderers, Mrs. Dillard turned state's evidence, and her testimony, with that of others, partly circumstantial, caused the conviction of Bartholomew and herself. Her sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and she is now confined in the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia.

ALFRED ANDREWS

Convicted on Circumstantial Evidence of Killing a Girl—He Confesses.

BELLEFOONTE, Pa., April 10.—Alfred Andrews was hanged here Wednesday for the killing of Clara Price. The drop fell at 11:23. The prisoner was as composed as it was possible for a man to be. When on the scaffold he read the fifteenth chapter of Romans and exhorted all present to forsake their sins and meet him in heaven. He then prayed and sang all good-bye, after which the Rev. Mr. Houck pronounced the benediction. Andrews' neck was not broken by the fall, but he died from strangulation. About 300 people witnessed the execution. Everything passed off very well and there were no mishaps of any kind.

Andrews' Crime.

The crime for which Alfred Andrews was hanged was the murder of Miss Clara Price, aged 16 years, of unblemished character, the daughter of respectable and well-to-do parents, residing at Karthaus, Center county, on Nov. 27, 1889. Three hunters discovered the body of the young lady lying face downward in the public highway half a mile from her home. She had been shot to death. Clara was returning home from visiting a neighbor family. Andrews was seen following the girl until she had entered a dense wood through which the public road ran. All of the evidence at the trial was circumstantial. After conviction by the jury Andrews voluntarily confessed his guilt. A story of the heroic, but futile struggles of Clara Price in defense of her honor, and the barbarous and fiendish cruelty of her assailant has been fully developed.

ZACH TAYLOR.

He Assisted in Killing a Stock Drovers for His Money.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., April 10.—Zach Taylor was hanged here at 11:12 o'clock Wednesday morning. He walked firmly upon the scaffold. He was brave to the last. In a speech he said he was an innocent man; he never saw the man who was murdered, and that he was going home to Jesus. After religious services Taylor shook his own ankles. He bade and kissed all present good-bye. When all was ready at 11:12 he dropped a white handkerchief as a signal to spring the trap. The fall was three feet and his neck was broken. His body was confined and taken to his home in Mason town, Fayette county.

Taylor's Crime.

On Saturday, Sept. 10, 1887, William McCausland, a well-to-do stock dealer of Allegheny City, was murdered in Cumberland township, Green county. The murder was peculiarly atrocious, and was committed in a mountain ravine, near the Monongahela river. McCausland was discovered within a few minutes after the assault, but died without regaining consciousness. A revolver

bearing initials "J. T. C." was found beside McCausland, and was the clue which led to the arrest of John T. Clark and Frank Clark.

Subsequently James Neff, Zach Taylor, George Clark, Frank Clark, Sr., and Maggie Clark, cousin of George Clark. The grand jury found true bills against George Clark and Zach Taylor, the others being released. At the trial George Clark and Zach Taylor were found guilty. George Clark was respite half a dozen times, but was hanged Feb. 20 last.

Every effort was made by Taylor's attorneys and friends to secure a respite to imprisonment for life, but without avail.

CHARLES CARTER.

He Had Killed a Man in a Quarrel About a Disrespectful Woman.

EASTON, Pa., April 10.—Charles Carter, the murderer of John Matthews, was hanged in the county jail at this place at 1:50 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Carter met his death calmly, walking to the scaffold with firm tread. He made no speech, and his neck was broken by the fall.

Carter's Crime.

Charles Carter was about 22 years of age, a native of Richmond, Va., and a rather good looking negro. He had a very bad reputation and came from a family of criminals. His brother, Jesse Carter, was hanged in Allegheny county several years ago for the murder of a man named Foster. Another brother is now serving a term in the Western penitentiary for killing a man in Clark's iron works, Pittsburgh, two years ago. The murder for which Charles Carter was hanged was committed in November, 1889, in Johnstown, in the house of John H. Roberts, also colored. Roberts was married to a white woman, and his residence was a resort for disreputable characters.

Carter and his victim, Matthews, became infatuated with Emma Dunn, a white girl, who was also a frequent visitor at the Roberts house. Carter and Matthews quarreled about the girl. Carter shot Matthews through the breast and escaped. Carter was subsequently arrested in Harrisburg while trying to borrow money to get out of the state. He was brought to Ebensburg and since his friends made every effort to secure a new trial or change of sentence. For several months Carter has been very attentive to the instructions of his spiritual advisor.

WON'T FIGHT.

Congressman Phelan Challenges a Knox Editor, but He Declines.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—A sensation of the usual exists here. It was caused by a challenge to fight a duel from Congressman Phelan, of Memphis, to Editor John M. Fleming, of The Evening Sentinel, published here. Recently, while the question of adopting Phelan's state history was being discussed, Editor Fleming criticized the publication, and claimed that it would not be wise for the legislature to adopt such a publication. This called for letters of explanation from both gentlemen which were published in The Memphis Commercial.

Friends of both parties supposed that all enmity was at end, but Sunday Col. Fleming received a challenge from Congressman Phelan, dated at Washington city, accusing the former of being a liar, coward and scoundrel, and asking that all preliminaries for a duel be arranged at once. Editor Fleming, in a two-column editorial Tuesday afternoon, full of sarcasm, explained the situation and declined the offer of bloodshed. The presence of Mr. Phelan is hourly expected in the city. The affair has caused much comment throughout this section.

BIG TEXAS FIRE.

Cotton-Seed Oil Mill and Refinery Near Galveston Damaged \$300,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 10.—The Texas Standard cotton-seed oil mill and refinery near here, was burned Tuesday night, entailing a loss of about \$300,000, which is mostly covered by insurance. The fire was started in 1887 and employed 100 men. The output of the plant was a revenue producing industry was about \$150,000 per annum.

Blaine and the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Inquiry among members of the committee on ways and means fails to confirm the reports that Mr. Blaine suggested an increase in the duty on carpet wools, and a duty upon hides to be included in the pending tariff bill. On the contrary it is positively stated by several members of the committee that Mr. Blaine objected to both, and from the beginning has favored a removal or reduction of duties upon all articles imported from the several South American republics.

Proud of Her Negro Blood.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A special to The Herald from Raleigh, N. C., says: Silvia Drake, a native woman, was recently appointed postmistress at Rocky Mount. This caused bitter feelings on the part of the white people, and Tuesday Silvia wrote a letter in which she denies being a negro, and says she is of the best Anglo-Saxon origin, adding that she is proud of the small quantity of negro blood in her veins. She excoiates the newspapers for their strictures upon her.

Big Kansas Land Swindle.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—A big land swindle is being worked in Kansas. Men claiming to own large tracts of Texas lands have been operating in this state for the purpose of trading them for Kansas real estate. They have been doing a big business with bogus deeds and abstracts, selling land which they do not own. The officials of Freestone county, Tex., have written to Topeka parties that hundreds of these fraudulent deeds are in circulation. Several parties here have been victimized.

Youthful Elopers and Housekeepers.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 10.—George Laney, a boy 17 years old, was arrested Tuesday for eloping with the 13-year-old daughter of William Davis. Laney and the girl went to Atchison Monday, where they claim they were married. Returning here they began housekeeping in an old boat on the river bank. There they were discovered by the girl's father. The child was returned to her parents.

Will Lay Out a New Town.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 10.—A syndicate, of which it is said President M. E. Ingalls is a member, has purchased property near this city and will lay it off in town lots. The town will be known as Kanawha City. The price paid was \$200,000, and it is said that an iron furnace will be erected there at once.

BRAZIL.

The New Constitution to Be Fashioned After Uncle Sam's.

Many of the Important Features Incorporated In It.

Points From the Instrument That Will Be Submitted to the People of the South American Republic—Limitation of States' Rights—Extension of Our Trade in South America.

RIO JANEIRO, March 15.—The provisional government having decided all the great popular measures so long demanded by the people, the necessity of which caused the revolution of Nov. 15, 1889, such as the abolition of slavery forced from the imperial government in 1888, the separation of church from state, liberty of worship, freedom of the press, secularization of the public cemeteries, naturalization of foreigners, etc., is now trying to avoid the danger and inconvenience that attended the adoption of the American constitution. In other words, the men now at the head of affairs desire to begin where the United States finished, and so take advantage of American experience.

For this reason they have nominated a number of well known specialists to frame a constitution, which is to be presented to the constituent assembly. The work of registering voters—all men of 21 years of age who know how to read and write—is being pushed rapidly. The proposed constitution will be given to the press so as to be amply discussed by all. By this means the framers hope to present one just as much like the American constitution as is consistent with the character of the Brazilian people. It is proposed then to submit it for adoption to a direct vote of the people. If it is adopted the new assembly will become a legislative body. If it is rejected the assembly will be a constituent body. Below is some of the more important features of the proposed constitution. The preamble is as follows:

We, the representatives of Brazil, in order to maintain the integrity of the republic, provide for the common defense, perpetuate the union of all Brazilians, guarantee the individual liberty of all, and the perfect equality of all Brazilian citizens, continuing the efforts of our forefathers in our benefit and in that of our country in favor of order and progress, do hereby ordain and establish the constitution of the United States of Brazil.

Then follows by chapters and articles: The federalism is one and indivisible. The republic of Brazil is composed of states, Federal districts, provinces and territories.

The government of Brazil is representative, Federal and republican. All branches of the government are necessary organs of the social body, but all shall work for the common benefit of all citizens, without prejudicing individual liberty.

Each state shall be governed by its own representative laws. The Federal government shall guarantee to all a republican form of government.

The Federal government shall interfere in the government of the states only for the purpose of guaranteeing a republican form of government, the sanction of sentences of the Federal courts and in case of rebellion. In the last named contingency a state of siege may be proclaimed, and the Federal power will assume the government until the cause of the trouble be removed.

The constitution will make it clear that, for all local purposes the states are independent political bodies, fully capable of paying all their expenses of all kinds. Provinces are to be regularly organized political bodies that require pecuniary assistance from the supreme Federal government. Territories are unorganized, uninhabited parts of the republic. Rio Janeiro and the neutral municipality, or any other town or surrounding municipality that may be chosen for the capital city by the constituent or general assembly, will be the Federal district.

A Novel Idea.

There is a project also to give the principal streets of the capital the names of states, cities, etc., and to designate the squares with names recalling notable events, such as 15th November, Proclamation of the Republic, 13th of May, Abolition of slavery, 7th of September and Independence of Brazil.

The most important event in Rio Janeiro in the past week was the resignation, in a body, of the municipal intendancy in consequence of a decree of the 25th of February, subjecting certain of their acts to the approval of the government. The new intendancy, whose president is Dr. U. do Mural, has made an excellent impression on all by suspending the new code of municipal by-laws framed by the retiring board. This code had given universal dissatisfaction.

Banks of the New Republic.
For some days past the minister of finance, Ruy Barbosa, has been subjected to a storm of abuse from writers active in the interest of the bank of Brazil, the National bank and other financial institutions. The capitalists connected with these are appreciative that their interests are imperiled by the establishment of the new bank of the United States of Brazil.

The light was conducted principally by ex-Senator, ex-Premier and Councillor Manoel Souza Dantas. Dantas was the chief of the Liberal party who made abolitionism the watch-word of the party. Ruy Barbosa, at the same time, was the leader of the Liberals in the chamber of deputies. Souza Dantas, the semi-Republican of former years, is the president of the bank, nominated by Ouro Preto, the "grave-digger" of the monarchy. The two giants, once friends, are for the moment bitter adversaries. The result is a compromise. Three new banks for the northern states are decreed, with a capital of \$10,000,000 each—one for Para, Maranhão and Piauí; one for Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Pernambuco; and the other for Bahia, Sergipe and Alagoas. The service of the redemption of the public debt, paper money, is given to the bank of Brazil and the National bank. And the issue of paper money by the new bank of the United States of Brazil is limited to \$2,000,000, which, however, can be augmented whenever the necessities of the circulation require it.

It is possible that this result was due to the fact that already two members of the first ministry had retired. One,

Demetrio Ribeiro, desired to change everything so as to conform to the new order of affairs to the constitutional theory. Another, Aristides da Silveira Lobo, made himself unpopular by keeping in all Monarchists, putting out what few Republicans had managed to get into office and appointing in their place well-known Monarchists. Benjamin Constant, minister of war, the great organizer of the revolution, was determined not to give the Imperialists the satisfaction of obliging a third minister to resign.

Treaty of Limits Signed.
Quintana Roo, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from the river Plata, where he went to sign the treaty of limits between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. For over a century the question of the mission has been before the two countries. Often war has been imminent, and there has never been a time when there was not danger of an outbreak. The treaty has stopped all that. Its advantages are manifest, yet the enemies of the republic managed to raise a "hue and cry" of "fatherland sacrificed," "immense territory yielded to the republic," etc.

The government was obliged to make an official statement that they were all responsible, that the same treaty had been agreed to by the imperial government only a few hours before its downfall, and that the whole question would be referred to the Brazilian constituent assembly of the Argentine congress. The treaty is almost certainly more favorable to Brazil than to the Argentine Republic. It makes a straight cut between the two nearest points of undoubted Argentine and Brazilian territory, and entirely destroys three strategic lines that the Argentines had built with great care.

Our South American Trade.

Secretary of State Blaine has sent out circulars to all ministers and consuls, possibly in South America, certainly in Brazil, requesting information in regard to the means of extending American trade in their localities. As most of these officials are new men, they will naturally require some time to get the desired information. The consul general at Rio, Mr. Oliver H. Dockery, is very anxious in his efforts to comply with Mr. Blaine's request.

All commercial drummers are asked to give their opinion and each opinion thus obtained is made into a dispatch. If American trade is to make headway in Brazil, great improvement in the mail service is demanded. The mails from the United States are now very irregular. They are supposed to come every three weeks, but, as a general rule, it is from four to six or eight weeks before a letter is mailed in the United States reaches its destination in this country. The most expeditious way now is to send letters by way of England.

Elopement and Murder.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., April 10.—Floyd comes to the front with another murder. Saturday last Talt Hall, aged 21, eloped with the 13-year-old daughter of his victim. The couple were followed by the father, Canis Turner, a constable at Goodloe. They were overtaken, but Hall refused to deliver up the girl. Firing commenced immediately. Turner was killed. Hall escaped and is at large.

Fought Fifty-Three Rounds.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The long expected fight between Abe Congle and James Dohoney, both of Chicago, for \$500 a side and 75 and 25 per cent. of the gate receipts, and the championship of Illinois, came off Wednesday morning at Shelby, Ind., and was declared a draw in the fifty-third round after a most stubborn contest lasting almost four hours.

No Faith in City Officials.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Alderman Thompson, of the city council of Little Rock, Ark., created a great sensation Monday night by stating that he had reliable information that all the city officers were "crooked," and moved that a committee be appointed to give them a thorough investigation. The motion carried unanimously.

Mary Anderson's Engagement.

WESTBURY, N. Y., April 10.—All doubt concerning the engagement of Mr. Antonio de Navarro to Miss Mary Anderson is now at an end. A number of letters were received from Mr. Navarro Monday by friends in this city, formally announcing his engagement. Mr. Navarro says nothing about the date of his marriage.

Church Raffles and Eucure.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Judge Ryland, in his charge to the grand jurors of the Pettis county criminal court at Sedalia, Mo., Monday, instructed them that the fashionable game of progressive eucure and church raffles are gambling, and contrary to law, and charged them to take cognizance of all such things.

State Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The president and Mrs. Harrison gave a dinner to the justices of the supreme court, their ladies and a number of invited guests Tuesday night. Covers were laid for fifty persons. The spacious east room and the state dining room were beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Military Cadet Suicides.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10.—At the Horner military academy at Oxford Tuesday morning cadet Arthur W. Cowles, aged 18, son of Congressman Cowles, committed suicide by shooting himself. The young man had been in poor health for some time, and was disappointed to be melancholy.

Fire at Middleburg, Ind.

WARSAW, Ind., April 10.—The town of Middleburg was visited by fire Tuesday morning and several buildings are in ashes. The fire broke out in Parker's saloon and spread to the adjoining buildings, occupied by a boot and shoe establishment and a grocery. The loss is \$25,000, partly insured.

Cashier and \$3,000 Missing.

MINTO, S. Dak., April 10.—Fred Medhurst, cashier of the First National bank at this place, has disappeared, and \$3,000 belonging to the bank is missing. A woman with whom he was greatly fascinated is said to have gone with him.

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 10.—Simon Field, a farmer of this county, Monday night, in a fit of anger, stabbed Cyrus Bell, his brother-in-law, inflicting wounds that proved fatal in a few hours. Division of the property caused the trouble.

Another Jump for Ohio Oil.

FINDLAY, O., April 10.—Ohio oil jumped to twenty-seven and one-half cents Tuesday. The independent buyers are credited with having forced it up on the Standard.

FIERCE STORMS.

Do Considerable Damage in Various Parts of the Country.

They Seem to Have Been Most Severe in Illinois.

Church Demolished and Buildings Damaged at Highland Park—Mount Carrollites Seek Their Cellars—The Monon Engine House at Lafayette, Ind., Flashed to the Ground—Elsewhere.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., April 10.—One of the fiercest storms ever known in Illinois swept over this place at 4 o'clock Tuesday night and did heavy damage to property. Though only one was injured, a number had narrow escapes. The wind came from the northwest, and the path of destruction was about half a mile wide.

The Catholic church, a large structure, gave way before the blast, and fell into a shapeless mass.

The houses of M. Rafferty and Martin Blettel, which adjoined the church on the west, were next blown over, their occupants fortunately escaping in their night clothes without injury.

The roof was lifted off Mrs. Collins' large residence and hurled into the lot and dashed into splinters.

The residence occupied by C. Stoker and his family was unroofed and otherwise damaged.

Mr. Kregers residence suffered similar damage, and an old lady in the house was seriously hurt by a large piece of wood which struck her in the side.

Pitts' blacksmith shop, a large sized frame structure, was picked up by the wind, carried twenty feet and torn to pieces.

The roof was blown off the large grocery store of Thomas Evans, the building was badly shattered, and serious damage was done to his stock.

The front of Goldberg's store was blown in and the stock scattered in all directions.

The Central hotel lost nearly all its blinds, and was otherwise damaged.

The front of Mrs. Kennedy's store was crushed in by the wind, and a large portion of her stock was ruined.

Outbuildings and fences all over the place were blown down and the poles broken off.

The damage cannot be accurately estimated, but authorities say it will not be much less than \$40,000.

AT MOUNT CARROLL.

Many People Seek Their Cellars—Worst Storm Since '86.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., April 10.—A terrible storm struck here about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. Rain and hail fell in abundance. The wind assumed the force of a tornado, and overturned outhouses, blew in windows, demolished chimneys and destroyed sidewalks. Many people took to their cellars, where they waited for their houses to blow away. The storm was the worst experienced here since the cyclone of 1886. Much damage was done in the surrounding country.

At Anchor.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 10.—The town hall at Anchor, near this city, was unroofed by a storm Tuesday evening. Hailstones six inches in circumference fell. It is feared that a storm has done great damage elsewhere in this locality.

Severe Hailstorm at La Harpe.

LA HARPE, Ill., April 10.—There passed over this city about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the northwest the heaviest hailstorm that has visited this vicinity for a great many years. The day was very sultry.

IN OHIO.

Several Persons Killed or Injured at Sharon, Medina County.

AKRON, O., April 10.—Sharon, Medina county, was visited by a tornado Tuesday night, and a number of persons are reported killed or injured. Twenty houses were destroyed. Hubert Franks, a prominent farmer, was killed by the falling in of the house, and his wife was probably fatally injured. Other names not yet reported.

At Krumpholtz, east of this city, the house of Scott Sweitzer was entirely demolished. The family saved their lives by taking to the cellar, several being injured by falling timbers. Other Krumpholtz residences were badly torn, but no lives lost.

At East Liverpool.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 10.—During the severe storm Tuesday the Methodist Episcopal church, the largest and finest in the city, was struck by lightning, doing considerable damage. The steeple, which towers about 250 feet in the air, was demolished. A large section of slate roof was torn off. The center pole, thirty feet long, was cut from the spire. Its weight carried it through three floors striking in the cellar.

The brick wall directly under the spire was badly shattered. The lightning following a gas pipe down, knocking plaster and shattering the interior some. Damage several thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance.

At Norwalk.

NORWALK, O., April 10.—A terrific storm swept the outskirts of this city at 5 o'clock Tuesday night, completely demolishing houses, barns and trees in its path. Sprague & French's umbrella factory was wiped out of existence, and of the sixty inmates, only one, Dora Palmer, was killed and from twelve to twenty injured. The rest miraculously escaped with their lives. The loss of property will reach \$100,000.

At Smith City.

In the senate—Bills were reported and a joint resolution introduced to give extra law books to the Howard university. The Montana case was taken up and debated, but laid aside for the Sherman anti-trust bill. Amendments proposed by Reagan and George were rejected, and the bill as reported was passed, 52 to 1. A public building bill was reported, and at 5:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house—Several unimportant bills were passed. Also, a bill to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the United States navy. The bill making an appropriation to cover the Missouri delinquency was passed. The naval appropriation bill was taken up and considered by sections until adjournment at 6:25 p. m.